

THE CELEBRATED
BLATZ
MILWAUKEE
BEER
In casks of 10 dozen
Pints, \$28.00
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THE
KING OF SCOTCH
WHISKIES
KING EDWARD VII.
LIGHTED GOLD LABEL
\$2.00 Per Dozen.
KING EDWARD VII.
SPECIAL WHITE LABEL
\$1.50 Per Dozen.
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NO. 14,756 號六十五年七月三十日 星期六 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1905. 二月七日零五零五號 九百零五號 香港英皇 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

E BLEND
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [1342]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong. [165]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [1412]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers,
etc., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 45,000
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

NOTICE.

TYPEWRITERS CLEANED and RE-
PAIRED by a First-class Mechanic.
Apply— T. C. SWABY,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1596]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX CANVAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULIN
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Sales Agents.

TUITION.

LESSONS given in English.
Apply— P. O. BOX 335,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905. [1594]

HONGKONG TYPEWRITING BUREAU
4, Queen's Road Central (1st Floor),
Entrance—Duddell Street.
Telephone—454.
Canton Agents—T. EDWARDS & CO.

ALL MACHINES on the market, and
ACCESSORIES AT AGENCY
RATES. Come and make a selection.
REPAIRING, CLEANING and OVER-
HAULING. We make old machines as new.
TYPEWRITING WORK—\$2. per 1,000
words. STENOGRAPHY by arrangement.
TYPEWRITING INSTRUCTION—One
hour's practice daily, \$1 per month.

SHORTHAND INSTRUCTION—Class
daily except SATURDAYS—\$10 per month.

THE TRYOGRAPH on Sale—Thousands
of fac-simile copies from one writing.

Employers are requested to apply to us for
typists; we shall have much pleasure in recom-
mending pupils having gained efficiency.

T. C. SWABY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [1576]

COMPRADORE WANTED.

WANTED a COMPRADORE by an
European firm doing piece goods and
general business. Must furnish security for
\$50,000.

Apply by letter to—R. S. T.
Care of Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1610]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the American System
of DENTISTRY.
37, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [161]

SUMMER DRINKS.



HOCKS. WHITE WINES
AND
SAUMUR WINES
MIX EXCELLENTLY WITH AQUARIUS WATER.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1237]

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
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" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS. [1344]

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LTD.
LONDON

AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VOM.

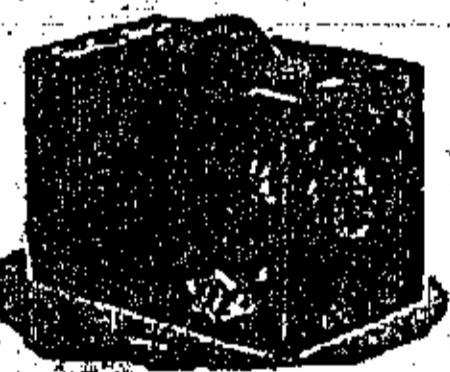
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION

Apply to— SIEMSSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [154]

PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING
AND PRINTING
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GOOD WORK,

PROMPT

RETURN

UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS

LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. F. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer,
NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

[159]

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS
CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND
BOWEL TROUBLES.

SHERBLLS FORD, N. C.

July 3, 1903.

Very truly,

D. E. WILSON.

Gentlemen: I have used Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia
and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble,
after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.

Very truly,

D. E. WILSON.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
(Crown Brand).
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [1583]

A. TACK & CO.

26, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals,
and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced.

[146]

REMOVAL SALE

COMMENCING 1ST AUGUST NEXT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL OFFER FOR ONE MONTH ONLY
THEIR STOCK-IN-TRADE (WITH EXCEPTION OF WINES,
SPIRITS & GROCERIES) COMPRISING:

GENTLEMENS' OUTFITTING GOODS.

HATS, BOOTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, etc.

LADIES' HATS, COSTUMES.

GLASS and CHINA WARE, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

HOUSEHOLD and COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, ENAMELLED WARE
and GENERAL HARDWARE.

LAMPS, FENDERS, BRASSES, ETC.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT:

BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS
CRETONNES, TABLE COVERS, HOUSEHOLD LINEN, TOWELS, etc.

PIANOS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED
AT A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

FROM THE USUAL PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1236]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

8 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$12.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES—pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor

Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

W. BREWER & CO.

FROM TOKIO TO TIFLIS
"UNCENSORED LETTERS
FROM THE WAR" ILLUSTRATED
WITH PHOTOGRAPHS ... \$4.00

Academy Pictures Volume ... \$5.50
Stand Magazine, Volume 29 ... 5.00
How to use a Camera ... 0.90
Lucie and I, by Cockren ... 1.75
The Storm of London, by Dickbery ... 0.80
The Jackal, by Kornblau ... 1.75
Engineer's Training, by Horner ... 7.50
The Earl of Elgin, by Geo. M. Wrong ... 3.00
The Malay Archipelago, by Wallace ... 6.50
Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Lincham ... 10.50
Perfect Health, by One Who Has It ... 1.90
How We Recovered the Asbes (Cricket), by Warner ... 0.80
Courses of Study, by J. M. Robertson ... 5.99
Variations of Animal Plants, by Darwin ... 2 Vols. ... \$4.40

JUST LANDED.

NOTE PAPERS.

NEW KING and CONSOLE SIZE WITH
ROUGH EDGE.

RECORD VELLUM HIGHLY GLAZED, OCTAVO
AND ALBERT SIZE.

ROYAL CARMIC (LIGHT BLUE).

BAIRON AND BABONNE SIZE.

HIGHLAND GREEN TRIBBLE TRICK.

DUKE SIZE.

ENVELOPES TO MATCH IN ALL CASES.

CORESPONDENCE CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FOOLSCAP PAPER.

PELICAN FOUNTAIN PENS, NOTE BONE

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

[1235]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [138]

JAPAN COALS.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ÆERATED
WATER
MANUFACTURERSTHE WATER used is THE PUREST that
can be obtained, and is SKILFULLY FILTERED
ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.THE MACHINERY employed is of latest
design and most approved type.THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are
used.GUARANTEEING
ABSOLUTE
PURITY.ENGLISH
EXPERTSManage our Factories, and their practical
knowledge and constant supervision enables us
to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and
purity.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.Chemists by Appointment to H. E. the
Governor.

[33]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents should forward their names and addreses
with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Under no circumstances should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telephone Address: PHONES. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Rd.
Liber's
P.O. Box, 831. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.
On 23rd July, at Shorncliffe Garden road, Hong
kong, to Mr. and Mrs. C. SCHUTTER, a son, [1754].
On 24th July, at Linoyang, Manchuria, the wife
of the Rev. GEO. DOUGLAS, M.A., of a daughter.
On 15th July, at Mukanshan, the wife of A. W.
DANQUETH, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
On 17th July, at Kobe, Bishop WILLIAM MOWAT
Law, to Mary, widow of the late ALBERT SMITH.
On 17th July, at Shanghai, EDWARD CUTFORTH,
to EMILY CLARA MARTIN.

DEATHS.
On 1st June, at Swanage, DORSET, SARAH
URSULA, wife of ROBERT R. WESTALL, late of
FOOCHOW, CHINA.
On 14th July, at Peking, the infant son of Mr.
and Mrs. S. F. MAYERS, H. B. M. Legation.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEVEUX ROAD, E.C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1905.

It does not speak well for the approaching
Peace Negotiations at Washington that
Count MOUROVIEFF should at the outset be
made to tell a childish fib. He has resigned,
so the telegram informs us, the post of
Russian Plenipotentiary on the score of
illness; and M. De Witte—has been
appointed in his stead. M. De Witte, it
is notorious, was all through opposed to the
policy which brought on the war with
Japan, and possibly his appointment was
solely against the personal wishes of the
Tsar. At all events the Tsar has done his
best to smother him; but like Jack-in-the-
box he evidently has a trick of appearing
when least desired, and least expected.
Still it would have been more reassuring
had the truth been told, that Count
MOUROVIEFF's appointment failed to satisfy
any one in Russia, and a rather embarrassing
change had to be made at the last
moment. Many unacquainted with the
inner spring of Russia's recent diplomacy
have found in M. De Witte's appointment
an indication that the Russian "Govern-
ment" is at last beginning to sincerely
desire a peaceful solution of its difficulties,

and that the new appointment is an indica-
tion of returning consciousness. For our
own part, it seems to favour somewhat too
strongly of the dose of poison which legend
tells us was administered by Queen
ELEANOR to the Fair ROSAMUND. M. De
WITTE had his own ambitions. He
recognised the fact that Russia in her
strivings after territory had been neglectful
of her own internal progress; and he made
gigantic efforts to introduce home industries.
He succeeded to a very considerable extent.
He pointed to the example of Japan. Here,
he pointed out, a nation had suddenly
acquired western-methods of industry and
had entered successfully into competition
with the most advanced nations. Why
should not Russia do the same? But he
went too far. He forgot, as Mr. WOLFE
VON SCHIMMELBRAND, a writer decidedly
sympathetic with Russia, has pointed out,
the differences between the two countries.
Japan had had a very old industry,
generally diffused and brought to the
highest point, though in methods differing
radically from western ones. Japan's popula-
tion is one of the most diligent and
ambitious on earth. Her agricultural con-
ditions are sound, and none of the peculiar
difficulties have confronted her in bringing
about an industrial transformation from
which Russia suffers and suffered. Besides,
the lower class Russian has not the nim-
ble intellect and the quick powers of
published statistics, each report differing
by millions from its neighbour, we are
unable to discover. This has been the
charm of his finance; it added to vulgar
money borrowing the romance of the turf.
Russia's debt, according to the most
moderate estimates, exceeds 750 millions
sterling; some on equally good premises
place it at 1,400 millions sterling. Now it
is very evident that this supposed facility
of M. De Witte is really the quality which
has set him to Washington in the place
of Count MOUROVIEFF. Japan has
announced plainly that she must have an
independence and Europe, with some very
questionable precedents staring her in
the face, has been unable to blink the propriety
of the claim. Since M. De Witte's eclipse
at the Russian Exchequer, no successor has
exhibited the same art in charming the
nimble rubles. Rumour places the amount
likely to be requested at some 100 millions
sterling, and, although this is but a flea-bite
to the 1,400 millions already standing at the
wrong side, Russia's good financing friends
will only get possession of those territories
and keep them herself, there would arise
an unlimited demand for those commodities
that she could supply. The world, it is
true, has never yet succeeded in making a
compulsory trade remunerative; but Russian
statesmen are not generally students of history,
and above all of industrial history. Trade
begets trade, and where egress is
throttled circulation becomes impossible.
This is the lesson Russia has proved
incapable of learning. Instead, she has been
seeking to force Russian trade and Russian
industries into regions which she has herself
hermetically closed; and this is the policy
to which M. De Witte stands irrevocably
committed. A consideration will show that
it is directly conducive to war, and was the
real reason why Russia overran Manchuria,
and was hoping to extend her influence over
China. It is quite true that, personally,
De Witte would have preferred peace, but
that does not alter the case. His policy
could only be carried out by continually
enlarging the capacity of the receiving
vessel, and this could only be done by
recourse to arms. And this fact must have
been evident to him had he paused to think.
This is plain if we come to consider the
industries evoked. Referring to our former
authority we find:

"Between 1894 and 1899 some 927 stock
companies were chartered by the Russian
government; their joint nominal capital
being 1,420 million (rubles). Industrial
production rose correspondingly; from 1877
to 1887 it increased almost fifty per cent.
But within the five years of 1892-1897 under
WITTE it climbed up to 1,816 millions.
Between 1894-1899 WITTE expended in the
construction of railways and the manufacture
of rolling stock a matter of £273 millions.
The two statistical facts are intimately
connected with each other. A very large
portion of Russia's new-industry was, and is
to-day, dependent on government railroad
construction. The swelling of Russian
industry produced, of course, new revenue
—import duties, excise taxes, commercial
dues, stamp duty, revenues from increased
postal and telegraph facilities, &c. This
gave an increased revenue of 236 millions (rubles)."
But the worst of these artificially hatched
industries was that they had no foundation
in the wants of the nation. They were
primarily intended for easing the construction
of railways, and railways were built

everywhere with or without any justification
from anticipated traffic. Naturally they
did not pay—were in fact a heavy charge
on M. De Witte's financing ability. The
government wanted iron, to move about
and control its overgrown army; it wanted
iron to build ships to carry out its pro-
gramme of advancing its frontiers; it wanted
chemicals to manufacture its explosives; it
needed cement to strengthen its fortresses;
so the FINANCE MINISTER, with a light
heart, found all these things. Such light-
hearted finance could not in the natural
course of events run on for ever. It had an
unusually short course in Russia. Large
bribes were, indeed, made on paper; shares
rose to high premiums, and some stocks
divided sixty per cent as profit. On
October 31, 1898, M. De Witte declared
Russia's finances to be in a brilliant position,
sounder, he said, than those of France or
England! In 1900 the house of cards
collapsed; in October "panic reigned at
the St. Petersburg bourse." The life blood
of this huge edifice had been money bor-
rowed from France in a moment of
temporary trustfulness. Europe lost some
several millions sterling in this "steve of the
Danaiads."

M. De Witte had, however, been
successful in his way: he had found the
road to the pockets of Europe. Year by
year the indebtedness of Russia mounted
up how high in the multiplicity of
published statistics, each report differing
by millions from its neighbour, we are
unable to discover. This has been the
charm of his finance; it added to vulgar
money borrowing the romance of the turf.
Russia's debt, according to the most
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postal and telegraph facilities, &c. This
gave an increased revenue of 236 millions (rubles)."
But the worst of these artificially hatched
industries was that they had no foundation
in the wants of the nation. They were
primarily intended for easing the construction
of railways, and railways were built

We recently reported the capsizing of a
Japanese lighter by the giant s.s. Minnesota.
We now learn that the Great Northern S. S. Co.
without compulsion, have paid 500 yen each to
the families of the five women who were
drowned, 200 yen each to the two seriously
injured, and 100 yen to all the rest who suffered.
Suits between the Russo-Chinese Bank at
Yokohama and their ex-Comptroller, Yuan
Tze-chang, and Chau Yuan-fu, a partner in
the late Shing-tai Co., of Kobe, have all been
abandoned, Chau Yuan-fu paying the Bank
Y15,000 for a promissory note for Y50,000.
The agreement for the relinquishment of all
claims was made in English and duly signed
at Tokyo, and recorded in the archives of the
Svis Consulate-General at Yokohama.

"Potentia," the new association that was to
get information from the real leaders of all the
nations and to tell the truth, the whole truth,
and nothing but the truth about everything,
turns out to be a new moneymaking concern,
supplying special articles to such papers as
care to buy. One of the first articles to be offered
to us, by Baron d'Estournelles, speaks of the
"realisation" of the Yellow Peril. As every-
body hasn't realised it yet, it cannot be described
as unquestionable truth. M. Pryor, who was
the editor of *The Times*' new evening paper, is
the editor for "Potentia."

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. E. Aitken
and Officers of the 11th Infantry, the band of
the Regiment will play the following pro-
gramme at the United Service Recreation Club.

Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather
permitting):—

March, "The Egyptian Patrol" ... Lane
Selection ... "Lady Macbeth" ... Barber
Valse ... "Veneta" ... Lowther
Overture ... "Le Postillon de Longjumeau" Adam
Polka ... "The Drum" ... Jalleh
Song ... "The Lost Chord" ... Sullivan
Selection ... "All Aboard" ... Rose
Galop ... "Post Horn" ... Kenig

Captain Blake of the C. E. & M. S. Kwang-
yang reports that on the 13th inst. he sighted a
tipping mine in Lat. 38° 22' N., Long. 121° 28' E.,
and stopped and fired at it. After firing for
some time with rifles, the chief officer, Mr.
Wilson, succeeded in hitting it with the
Hotchkiss gun. It exploded with a tremendous
report throwing up a column of water about 100
feet in height, and scattering pieces of iron in
all directions. It should be noted that the mine
was hit several times by shots from Lee-Enfield
rifles, but they only dented it and did not
penetrate. Evidently, says the N.C. Daily
News, the greatest caution is still necessary on
the northern route.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
CO. DIVIDEND.

The secretary informs us that, subject to
audit, the directors of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will recom-
mend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend
of 12 per cent (= \$6 per Share), and carry-forward
about \$500,000.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO THE CHINESE
GOVERNMENT. STATEMENT BY EARL PERCY.

In the House of Commons on 22nd June, Mr.
Wise asked the Under Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs what was the cause of the delay
in proceeding with the construction of the
Canton-Kowloon Railway, seeing that the
preliminary contract was signed in the spring
of 1899?

Earl Percy replied: As stated in my answer
to the Hon. Member on 10th February, 1904,
negotiations for the conclusion of the final
agreement for the construction of the Canton-
Kowloon Railway were to be postponed until
arrangements had been made for financing the
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

The Cheung Mow S.S. Co., Ltd., held its first
(statutory) meeting at Shanghai on July 26th.
Business was proceeding "in a satisfactory
manner."

M. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul at Shanghai,
has received permission to resign permanently.
It is understood by his friends that he is
going into business.

The Legislative Council meets on Thursday
afternoon, when the Hon. Attorney General
will move the first reading of a Bill to Appro-
priate \$201,555.20 extra 1904 charges.

A northern contemporary complains that the
rock recently discovered at Hongkong by the
Waterwitch was "unchartered." Being
covered by over twenty feet of water, it is not
an eligible charter party.

...
...
...

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POPE TO LEAVE THE VATICAN.

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summer months at Castle Gandolfo, thus
breaking down the tradition that the Popes are
prisoners in the Vatican. The excuse for this
step is the state of the Pontiff's health, his
doctors having warmly recommended the change.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The German troops in China, with the
exception of those at Tsin-foo, are being
recalled. It is recognised that the objects of
their occupation after the Boxer troubles have
been fulfilled, particularly in view of the
Japanese victories in Manchuria.

It is stated that Germany is diplomatically
decreed of ending the strain existing owing to
the presence of soldiers of various nationalities
in China.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

TSAR AND KAISER MEET.

LONDON, 24th July.

The Kaiser and the Tsar had an
interview at Dorgo, in Finland, on
Sunday.REPORTED JAPANESE
REPULSE.

LONDON, 24th July.

It is reported that the Japanese
were four times repulsed at the
Tumen Pass.[REUTEU'S SERVICE.]
THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERN-
MENT.

LONDON, 22nd July.

Mr. Balfour had an audience with the King
yesterday evening. It is stated he informed
His Majesty that he and his colleagues agreed
that the circumstance had not made it incumbent
on them to resign. Most of the papers now
believe that Mr. Balfour proposes the rescission
of Thursday's vote, to wind up the session, and
dissolve in the Autumn.NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SULTAN
OF TURKEY.

LONDON, 22nd July.

As the Sultan of Turkey was leaving
the Mosque, a bomb exploded in the court-yard.
Several persons were killed and wounded: the
Sultan escaped unharmed.

MALICIOUSLY WOUNDING.

The water police were summoned to the s.s.
Pohkoda on her arrival in port on Sunday and
arrested the ship's cook, an Indian, on the charge
of maliciously wounding the Indian steward.Yesterday the prisoner, who gave the name of
Joseph Kirkland, was placed before Mr. F. A.
Hazelhurst at the Police Court, and pleaded guilty.

Inspector Langley informed

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 24th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR E. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re Tong Lee plaintiff, and Li Fung, Li Kum, Li Seung, Liu Chau, partners of the Tak Hwang, and Tak Hwang, defendants. In the matter of the issue between the said Tong Lee, plaintiff, and Li Fung and Li Seung, defendants.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing), represented the defendants.

Mr. Ferrers explained that the issue to be tried was whether Li Fung and Li Seung were partners in the Tak Hwang or not. The plaintiff had obtained judgment against the above-named defendants, and now two of them professed that they were not partners. The principle duty of the judge would be to give a decision upon fact, not so much on law. The Tak Hwang was a family concern, a refreshment saloon in Yaumati, where business had been carried on for some years. The partner Li Chau was the uncle of Li Fung, Li Kum and Li Seung. The firm appears to have got into difficulties and resorted to borrowing money to relieve them of their responsibilities. After a while the lenders asked for the return of their capital, whereupon it was found, as is usual, that two of the partners, who were the moneyed men, had disappeared. They were Li Fung and Li Seung. Their reason for leaving the Colony was that their mother, who lived in some remote village in Kwangtung, was ill. When the son got into difficulties, naturally the mother's health failed, and they were forced to abandon their financial obligations here, and hasten to their mother's bedside. Here they remained for some time, the mother having died in the meantime. Before they returned to Hongkong the plaintiff had been active, and had obtained judgment against a firm, and attached the firm's property. Then, thinking they had fulfilled their obligations to their mother, the two defendants returned to Hongkong. They went to no less than three advisers before they raised the point of not being partners, and that issue was to be tried to-day.

Mr. Pollock—I can say of my own knowledge that some of my friend's statements are incorrect. One of the solicitors came to me, and then this defence was raised.

The Chief Justice—I do not think it is relevant.

Mr. Ferrers thought it would be if he could prove the point was not raised until the third adviser had been consulted. The delay in bringing up the defence was explained by the domestic tragedy which had called them away. The evidence he proposed to call was somewhat lengthy. During the time the firm was carrying on business, a fire occurred which destroyed the books and papers, which would have proved beyond doubt who the partners were. However, the safe of the firm which had been in the hands of the Court officials, had been opened, and documents of material value to the issue had been found. These, with the oral evidence, would place the question beyond doubt. Money had been lent to the firm on the representations of the two defendants that they were partners, and he would call the senior partner of the Tak Hwang to prove that the defendants were his co-partners.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (SUMMER JUDGE).

ERNST WOHLFAHRT V. HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The hearing of this action, in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant company the sum of \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal, was continued.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant company.

For the defence Mr. Looker called Mr. E. Osborne, a director of the hotel company.

In March, 1903, you went home to England?

Yes.

Had you previously discussed the question of engaging a chef with the other directors before going home?—Yes.

And it was arranged that you were to get one?—Yes.

As a result the present agreement was entered into with the plaintiff?—Yes.

Tell us what took place at your interview with the plaintiff?—He came to my lodgings, and we had a conversation which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, in which I explained to him exactly what was required. I told him we did not want a man to come and cook himself, as our Chinese staff was quite capable of doing that; but we wanted an experienced chef, not only to make things better, but to keep the Chinese up to the mark. I explained to him the circumstances of life in Hongkong, the heat in summer, the probable opposition of the Chinese, and every other drawback I could think of. I told him he would be under the direct orders of the manager, and that so long as he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, he would probably be left alone. If he did not fulfil the expectations of the directors, he would be told so, and given an opportunity of remedying matters; then if he still continued not to give satisfaction, he would be dismissed. He appeared to be anxious to come. I told him that our agents in London would communicate with him, and the interview ended.

Who drew up the agreement?—I drafted it and sent it on to the agents in London.

Did you clearly explain to the plaintiff at this interview that if he did not carry out his duties in connection with the hotel his agreement terminated?—Most clearly. I made special mention of it.

Can you say whether or not at that interview plaintiff clearly understood this?—He clearly understood it. At least he said so.

You engaged him practically to superintend the kitchen department, not so much to cook?—Yes, and he arrived here in September, I arrived the following March.

When you arrived did you find your co-directors satisfied or dissatisfied with the chef's performance of his duties as outlined in the agreement?—They were dissatisfied.

Did you have a discussion about it?—Several.

What was the result?—The result was that the other directors asked me to take the matter in hand. They said they had done nothing themselves as he had been engaged by me, and they preferred to wait till I returned. I waited for about two months to see for myself, and found that, in my opinion, the food was not improved; the service was the same.

Generally speaking, did you find any appreciable improvement?—With the exception of a

few sauces, I do not think there was any improvement whatever.

When you found this at the end of two months, what course did you pursue?—I did nothing further until the winter.

What did you do then?—I again watched matters closely and found that there was still cause for dissatisfaction, and the matter was brought up at various Board meetings, after which messages were sent to the manager (Mr. Hayes) about the chef. Until March or April I never spoke to the chef. When I returned from Home I suggested he should attend the Board meetings in case he had any suggestions to offer for improvements to his part of the duties.

And he used to attend?—Yes.

Did he make any suggestions?—He never made a remark, and as it was useless for him to attend we did not ask him to come again.

About what time was it when you began personally to go into the pantry?—About March of this year, when we found representations to the chef through the manager were ignored.

Had you made many representations before that?—Several. At almost every Board meeting the manager was instructed to convey some message or other to the chef.

Was that message ever taken any notice of?—Practically ignored every time, as were the messages sent by the acting manager, and finally the Board deputed me to see him myself. This was about March or April.

Prior to that had you been in the pantry, kitchen or other part of the chef's department?—I had never been in the kitchen except on my rounds on Saturday afternoons, but when the directors requested me to investigate I went every day at one o'clock and saw the raw food which the chef had bought that day.

What did you find about it?—On several occasions I found it was unfit to come into the hotel.

Did you point it out on those occasions to the chef?—I did.

Did you find it led to improvement?—No. Bad food still continued to come.

Was this bad food confined to one description of article, or extended to all the provisions?—It was practically extended to all the market provisions.

If this has continued so long, why did you not have the chef up and give him fair warning?—As a matter of fact we told him once that if we wished it we would cancel his agreement.

With regard to the cost of meals, was there not a bonus offered provided he kept under \$1.50 per day for the three meals?—The second time he asked for an increase of salary we told him that if he would keep the cost below \$1.50 a day we would consider the question of bonus.

What is the price of meals?—I don't know. You had better ask the manager.

Would the hotel agents in England get you a man who is not reliable?—I don't know; you had better ask the manager.

As to the letter of the 6th April written by the Secretary of the hotel to the plaintiff. He didn't write on his own responsibility, I suppose?—No.

Does that letter show that the directors were dissatisfied with the plaintiff, after granting him a bonus?—I think it shows the conscientious manner in which the directors treated him, because whilst complaining to him about the quality and service of the food in the general dining room, they were perfectly willing to recognise that private dinner parties were extremely well served, and to be perfectly fair towards him we informed him that on private dinner parties we would make him this bonus. On the other hand, as regards the general dining room, we expressed our dissatisfaction.

The bonus was going to be continued?—So long as he gave satisfaction.

All this time were you contemplating dismissing him?—The Board was not.

Do you know as a fact the price of meals in the hotel was kept below \$1.50 a day?—I believe it was, but he was only to get the bonus provided to keep this average for the whole year.

Since the plaintiff has been there do you know the attendance has increased?—I believe the figures show it.

Do you know as a fact the price of meals in the hotel was kept below \$1.50 a day?—I believe it was, but he was only to get the bonus provided to keep this average for the whole year.

Do you consider the chef did or did not fail in the duties for which he was specially engaged?—I consider he failed.

With regard to his conduct in Mr. Davies' case, do you think that is enough to justify his dismissal?—I do, as a conflict like that between the chef and the manager is dangerous to the hotel's interest, and it would be impossible to maintain discipline if that sort of thing went unchecked.

Do you consider the plaintiff knew the directors were not satisfied with the manner in which he was carrying out his duties?—I think he knew.

Had you previously discussed the question of engaging a chef with the other directors before going home?—Yes.

And it was arranged that you were to get one?—Yes.

As a result the present agreement was entered into with the plaintiff?—Yes.

Tell us what took place at your interview with the plaintiff?—He came to my lodgings, and we had a conversation which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, in which I explained to him exactly what was required. I told him we did not want a man to come and cook himself, as our Chinese staff was quite capable of doing that; but we wanted an experienced chef, not only to make things better, but to keep the Chinese up to the mark. I explained to him the circumstances of life in Hongkong, the heat in summer, the probable opposition of the Chinese, and every other drawback I could think of. I told him he would be under the direct orders of the manager, and that so long as he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, he would probably be left alone. If he did not fulfil the expectations of the directors, he would be told so, and given an opportunity of remedying matters; then if he still continued not to give satisfaction, he would be dismissed. He appeared to be anxious to come. I told him that our agents in London would communicate with him, and the interview ended.

Who drew up the agreement?—I drafted it and sent it on to the agents in London.

Did you clearly explain to the plaintiff at this interview that if he did not carry out his duties in connection with the hotel his agreement terminated?—Most clearly. I made special mention of it.

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You engaged him practically to superintend the kitchen department, not so much to cook?—Yes, and he arrived here in September, I arrived the following March.

When you arrived did you find your co-directors satisfied or dissatisfied with the chef's performance of his duties as outlined in the agreement?—They were dissatisfied.

Did you have a discussion about it?—Several.

What was the result?—The result was that the other directors asked me to take the matter in hand. They said they had done nothing themselves as he had been engaged by me, and they preferred to wait till I returned. I waited for about two months to see for myself, and found that, in my opinion, the food was not improved; the service was the same.

Generally speaking, did you find any appreciable improvement?—With the exception of a

manager to instruct the chef in matters.

When you first came back the plaintiff was not in the habit of attending Board meetings. That is so.

I suggested that he should be asked to attend?—Yes.

What reasons laid you?—Because it was the practice to have assistants of the Hotel at Board meetings.

Why didn't you have them there before?—I did not have them, and the men themselves.

Was not he here and decline to answer what I cannot voice for?

When you went into the kitchen—I didn't go into the kitchen.

You told us you did. —I did not.

Well, had the provisions you say been passed by the chef?—As a rule they had, but sometimes when I saw and condemned them, he said he did not ask me to do again.

After we did not ask him to come again.

What time was it when you began personally to go into the pantry?—About March.

When I returned from Home I suggested he should attend the Board meetings in case he had any suggestions to offer for improvements to his part of the duties.

And he used to attend?—Yes.

Did he make any suggestions?—He never made a remark, and as it was useless for him to attend we did not ask him to come again.

About what time was it when you began personally to go into the pantry?—About March.

When I returned from Home I suggested he should attend the Board meetings in case he had any suggestions to offer for improvements to his part of the duties.

And he used to attend?—Yes.

What do you know about carrots. Mr. Osborne?—I suppose as much as any intelligent man does.

You are not an expert?—No.

Would you back your opinion as to the age of carrots against a man of nineteen years experience?—Yes, I think my opinion is as good as the chef's as to the age of carrots.

How can you tell the age?—Any fool can see whether a carrot is aged and hoary, and full of grubs.

Were the rest of the complaints made of the same nature as the complaints about carrots?—Not they were of a general nature. I have been to the hotels in Japan and other places, and know that the food prepared by the chef was not up to the standard.

Do you consider the complaints made were sufficient to convey to the mind of the plaintiff that you were dissatisfied with him?—I think so, taking them altogether. When the remark is made that the food is not fit for the table, I think any man who prides himself on his work would take such a remark as a sufficient sign of dissatisfaction.

In how many other instances have you made complaints?—Until we had to go into details there were no records taken, but general complaints were made as to the quality and service of food.

If this has continued so long, why did you not have the chef up and give him fair warning?—As a matter of fact we told him once that if we wished it we would cancel his agreement.

With regard to the cost of meals, was there not a bonus offered provided he kept under \$1.50 per day for the three meals?—The second time he asked for an increase of salary we told him that if he would keep the cost below \$1.50 a day we would consider the question of bonus.

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With regard to his conduct in Mr. Davies' case, do you think that is enough to justify his dismissal?—I do, as a conflict like that between the chef and the manager is dangerous to the hotel's interest, and it would be impossible to maintain discipline if that sort of thing went unchecked.

Do you consider he effected any substantial improvement at all in teaching the Chinese cooks in the preparation and service of the food?—I think he made very little improvement, indeed, and as regards the service, he rather retarded the improvement.

Has there been any improvement in the service since he left?—There has been an improvement in the quality.

Are you a director of the hotel?—Yes, and they sanctioned it.

Have you ever干涉ed with the actual cooking of food?—Never.

Is it correct or not to say the soured fish was made according to your taste?—The whole thing is a lie. An absolute lie.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, JULY 25TH, 1905.

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NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes A.B.O., 6th Ed.

Litterer.
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET IN HONGKONG.

PRIVATE residence for Two Single Gentlemen with or without Board, healthy locality, low terms.

BOX 247,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [1747]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the undersigned's temporary absence from this Colony Mr. S. HIROI will have charge of this Office.

T. ARIMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [1753]

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR TIENTSIN PUBLIC SCHOOL (undesignated). Head Master; salary \$3,000 per annum with quarters. Kindergarten Teacher; salary \$1,800, quarters, light, heat, attendance.

Apply with references to—

Rev. J. MILLER GRAHAM,

Tientsin.

Tientsin, 25th July, 1905. [1748]

A GENTS WANTED willing to take up the introduction and sale on commission or otherwise of good brands of Pig and Bar Iron and Cast Steel, &c. &c. Should be familiar with the trade. Applications, stating full particulars as to terms on which it is proposed to do the business and references to be addressed in first instance to "IRON & STEEL 1905," c/o Street's, 30 Cornhill, London, England. Advertisers are in a position to put Colonial goods or products or the market in Europe. [1749]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, carrying on business at Rotterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland, as Distillers, have on the 2nd day of June, 1905, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of TRADE MARKS of the following TRADE MARK:

C. J. de Kuyper & Son
Holland

in the name of JOHN DE KUYPER & SON, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants for a great number of years in respect of the following goods:

HOLLAND GENEVA IN CLASS 43.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Advertisers for the Applicants.
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Dated the 21st day of July, 1905. [1750]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENA, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 26th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1745]

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"VANDALIA"

Captain Hause, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 31st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1742]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles—

Anglo-Japanese Relations.

Missions and Embassies.

More Japanese Finances.

To Enlarge China.

The Shantung Bogie.

China's Indiscretions.

Alien Immigration.

Supreme Court.

Companies—

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited.

Caution Notes.

Pakhoi.

Police Court Business.

Work for Hon. Kong Vagrants.

The Naval Court.

Manila as the Trade Centre of the Orient.

China Tea.

Dividends.

Alleged Perjury.

German Fortifications at Kowloon.

Adjustments on the Chim Station 12 in. Mark viii. Guns a.d. the Question of Defects.

Fires in Kowloon Harbour.

The Suicide Mania.

Two Attempted Suicides.

The Illicit Opium Traffic.

Sale of Pictures.

Amusements of the Chinese.

Proposed Chinese Opium Monopoly.

Viceroy and Magistrates.

How China Civilises.

Maiden Sessions.

The Shanghai Road to the Hills.

The Anti-Torture Organization.

Chinese Conjugal Infidelity.

Miscellaneous.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 20 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addressees sent, including postage 3¢ cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIADA."

Captain C. Willis, will be despatched as above

TUESDAY, the 1st August, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1744]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Lueing, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-DAY.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been affected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1751]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET IN HONGKONG.

PRIVATE residence for Two Single Gentlemen with or without Board, healthy locality, low terms.

BOX 247,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1905. [1747]

INTIMATIONS.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency

the GOVERNOR, Sir MATTHEW

NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 25th JULY.

SANDOW.

THE PERFECT MAN

and exponent of Physical Culture.

And his GRACIO ROMAN

ADORNED

SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL

NATIONS.

SANDOW will appear nightly from 9.15

to 10.15 for the benefit of those living out

of town.

GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings.

the 25th and 26th.

GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY,

the 26th, at 4 p.m.

Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals to Winning

Competitors.

Europeans, Chinese, Japanese and Indians

have already signified their intention of compet-

ing. Amongst others the well known

Hongkong Athlete, Mr. J. A. S. ALVES

will compete.

THE BEST DEVELOPED CHINAMAN,

who sends in his name by 5 P.M. TO-

DAY to Mr. SEYMOUR, as being willing

to exhibit his development on the stage of

THEATRE ROYAL TOMORROW

(WEDNESDAY) Night, will be awarded a

solid GOLD MEDAL value \$50. OPEN

TO ALL CHINAMEN.

PLAN at the ROBINSON COMPANY.

PRICES.—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M.

A Special Car will run to the Pool; every

BRIGHT'S DISEASE AND DROPSY.
CURED 14 YEARS.

Miss A. M. Steadman, living at 130, Cambridge Road, Kilburn, London, England, writes:—"I wish I could tell you how thankful I am for the good Doctor's Backache Kidney Pills have done me. They have saved my life. Before I began using them, the doctor said I couldn't live another three months, but that was a year and a quarter ago and I'm as well to-day as ever I was."

"Before taking Doctor's Pills I was suffering from Bright's disease and dropsy. My body was so swollen that I couldn't get my clothes or boots on; the prints in my back were fearfully agonizing, and I could hardly breathe. Though I went under hospital treatment, and had the best of medical advice, I kept getting worse and worse until I began with Doctor's Pills. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine, for it did me good from the first, and that was it was a year and a quarter ago that I was cured. I am still in splendid health."

Women who suffer from pain or dull aches in the back, loins or sides, from dizzy spells, rheumatic twinges, urinary troubles, gravel, sciatica, flatulence, headaches—women who are nervous, irritable, moody—and who seldom sleep, can't eat, can't sleep, and who seldom smile—are recommended to try Doctor's Backache Kidney Pills; for Doctor's Pills help the kidneys to purify the blood and drive out the toxins or crystallized poisons that—when kept back in the body by clogged kidneys—cause fatal kidney complaint, such as dropsy, stricture, Bright's disease and diabetes.

Doctor's Backache Kidney Pills are 2/- a box, or 12/- for 6 boxes. To be had of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClucas, Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

[73-6]

THE INDIAN ARMY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Most important despatches with references to Lord Kitchener's proposals were issued last month. They do not lack frankness of expression on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Member of the Council (Sir Edmund Head), the Governor-General in Council, or Lord Curzon himself, writing as Vicerey, all of whom contribute to the symposium. As might be expected, the minutes by Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon are the two documents of most interest, not only because the writers express views diametrically opposed, but because both reveal a statesmanlike grasp of the military situation.

Lord Kitchener's minute is based upon a review of the military situation on the broadest base, namely, compilation with a European Power.

If the military problem in India were only to safeguard the country against the states whose frontiers are now contumacious with her own, such as Persia, Afghanistan, China, Tibet, and Siam, I should not have raised this very thorny question about which so much has already been written. Wars against those States could have but one result, although, even to meet such cases, change would be desirable. Great issues are, however, now at stake.

This question is an Imperial and not merely an Indian one, except in so far as the maintenance of the solidarity of the Empire is incumbent alike on its each and every part.

I feel that it is my imperative duty to state my conviction that the present system is faulty, inefficient, and incapable of the expansion necessary for a great war in which the armed might of the Empire would be engaged in a life and death struggle.

The complaint by Lord Kitchener is due to the dual system, on the one hand the Commander-in-Chief, and on the other the Military Member of the Council, co-equals in council with the chief of the army. In Lord Kitchener's view the latter is really omnipotent in military matters, as through his department all the orders of the Government to the Commander-in-Chief pass, while he is also responsible for the regulations and orders issued to the army. Lord Kitchener protests against a system under which he, as "executive" to Government for distribution, discipline, training, and efficiency, is subject to the limitation that he cannot issue orders for the movement of troops or introduce any but trifling improvements in any of these matters without the previous sanction of the Military Member, whose sanction is communicated in the name of—but not necessarily after reference to—the Governor-General in Council.

Lord Kitchener points out that the dual system in England—the War Office and Horse Guards—was found faulty and abolished. The present distribution of the Army and its preparation for war, which are so manifestly defective, and which are now about to be altered by a comprehensive and costly scheme of reorganisation and redistribution, would never have been allowed to take root and grow to such dangerous imperfection had not this crippling system of administration obscured the essential features of real military efficiency.

Lord Kitchener affirms that his objections to the present system—which he illustrates by specific instances of delay and inconvenience—are agreed in by all his senior staff officers, and he remarks:

A case for reform has been demonstrated and the time for action has arrived, unless, indeed, like the natives of the country we live in, we are satisfied with the fatalistic formula, "whatever is, is best." No one dares change more than I do; but if necessary, I do not fear it. I would certainly not continue a rotten system because I was afraid to stretch out my hand and take a sound one.

In face of this view of the fact, Lord Kitchener sets forth his reforms, the essential feature of which is the substitution, for the present dual arrangement, of one officer (the Commander-in-Chief) and War Member of the Council to take charge of the military administration, and to present it on the Council.

The proposals are condemned by the Governor-General in Council. This body stigmatizes the suggestions as constituting a military autocracy and a military despotism.

Our views are irrespective of the individual. They relate exclusively to the office which he holds, and to the functions of the Government of India; and we say deliberately that we should regard with positive dismay any change that would in any degree throttle the Government of India from their constitutional control of the Indian Army, or set up a single commander in their place.

We doubt if a military command of such overwhelming authority would be tolerated in any country unused to dictatorship, and we think that in India it would be peculiarly dangerous.

General Elles meets Lord Kitchener's criticisms point by point in a long despatch, and denies that there is due control or division of authority as "the Army in India has but one head, the Governor-General in Council."

Finally, he pleads that he has been compelled by a sense of duty to state his convictions boldly, and states:—

I am glad this controversy has not arisen in an acute form until I am almost entering on my last year in Council. Any changes introduced will not affect me personally, and, moreover, I am prepared at any moment to tender my resignation in the interests of the public service if such resignation will facilitate any new organisation which may possibly be considered necessary.

Lord Curzon pays a high tribute to Lord Kitchener, and points to the fact that with the present system, within less than two years, he has carried through a series of reforms that would have more than filled an ordinary year. I am, and that will stamp his name indelibly upon the military history of this country. He reviews the existing organisation, and criticises Lord Kitchener's statements and proposals. He adds:

With great reluctance, therefore, but without hesitation, I am compelled to advise against acceptance of the Commander-in-Chief's proposals. This is the first occasion on matters of the first importance on which I have disengaged from him. But larger issues than the authority or views of any individual are at stake.

In my view, the entire constitution of the Government of India in relation to military matters is involved, and it is our duty to consider the position of Government as a whole, as well as of the military commander, and of our successors as well as ourselves. With a sufficiency of tact and conciliation, I believe that the present system can be worked both efficiently and harmoniously. Either it or something like it appears to me to be essential to the proper military and political administration of the Indian Empire.

Mr. St. John Brodrick's despatch follows generally the lines of his speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, in which he explained that the Government had decided on changes which will make "the Commander-in-Chief himself the military member and the only military member of the Vicerey's Council"; while another member of the Council will have his responsibility limited to "the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of military works, the clothing and manufacturing departments, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Marine."

THE VALUATION OF CURIOS BY THE CUSTOMS.

"C.B." writes as follows to the *North-China Daily News*:

Sir.—Will you allow me space to state a case which is really a claim by the I. M. Customs authorities to alter the tariff in such a way as to impose a much higher duty on certain articles than they are entitled to impose.

According to the tariff sanctioned by the treaty, a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* should be imposed on curiosities. The Customs officials say that old China ware and imitation old China ware are curiosities and should pay 5 per cent. duty *ad valorem*. Let us, for the sake of argument, concede this. Now, how are we to estimate the value of the China ware? Most people, especially business men, would say that the price paid for such ware in the open market is the fair value of it; but not so the I. M. Customs authorities. They ignore the prices paid in the open market; they scorn the receipts of dealers who sell curiosities to foreigners. They estimate the value according to weight. The article in dispute may be a small but valuable bowl, weighing one catty, and worth a hundred taels, or a painted brick, weighing twenty catties, and worth two taels but as the LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C. Branches and Agents all over the World.

The Customs officials are probably familiar with the rudiments of political economy, especially with the maxims of taxation; and as the prosperity of China largely depends on the growth of her export trade, it would be better to encourage than to obstruct it.

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T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905.

29

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CHARLES R. SCOTT,

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Hongkong, 20 Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

[1730]

HONGKONG 2

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[1730]

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[1106-12]

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63, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 21st September, 1905.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 822, J. Iversen, 24th July.
—Haiphong, 19th July, Pakhoi 20th and
Hollow 23rd, Rte. and General.—Jesens
& Co.
CATHERINE APCAR, British str., 1,730, A.
Stewart, 24th July—Singapore 15th July,
General—David Sasson & Co.
HANOI, French str., 735, N. P. Morison, 24th
July.—Haiphong 19th July and Hollow
24th, Rte. and General—A. R. Martyn,
Kentworth, Amr. ship, 2,173, Colley, 23rd
July.—Manila 20th July, Ballast.—Master,
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,223, W. P. Baker,
24th July.—Shanghai 20th July and Swatow
23rd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOONGRANG, British str., 1,062, G. S. Weigall,
24th July.—Manila 21st July, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SAMIA, German str., 7,623, Laming, 24th
July.—Haiphong and Singapore 18th July,
General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.
STONEY, French str., 4,000, F. Combe, 24th
July.—Saigon 21st July, Mails and General
—Messengers Maritime.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Gladestry, British str., for Singapore.
Hawking, British str., for Swatow.
Hedging, French str., for Saigon.
Hokka, German str., for Shanghai.
Kauai, British str., for Canton.
Kwongtang, British str., for Canton.
Samia, German str., for Yokohama.
Vandacia, German str., for Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

24th July.
BEDDOON, British str., for Singapore.
BRUNHILDE, German str., for Saigon.
KALAN, British str., for Saigon.
POWANTON, British str., for Chonburi.
SINGORA, German str., for Bangkok.
STONY, French str., for Shanghai.
WAHORA, British str., for Straits.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Loopeung* reports: Fresh
S.W. monsoon.
The British str. *Kwongtang* reports: Light
winds and fine weather.
The French str. *Tourane* reports: Encoun-
tered on the way to Shanghai by 20 miles south
Quelpaert Island a cyclone disturbance.
The British str. *Catherina ApCar* reports:
Fresh monsoon to the southern and fine with
light rains in the northern part of China Sea.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

July 5, British str. *Lincolnshire*, from East.
July 8, Dutch steamer from West.
July 8, German str. *Eldenbeck*, Claussen, July
3, from Batavia for Djibouti.
July 8, British str. *Islander*, Wright, July 7,
from Christians Island for Singapore.
July 9, British str. *Spindrift*, from East.
July 9, German str. *Elphinstone*, Suhr, from
Hamburg for Batavia.
July 10, British str. *Gibraltar*, Knagg, July
10, from Batavia for Port Said.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

24th July.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
BOWLOW DOCKS.—Rumber, Progress,
Middalane, H.M.S. Jarvis, Poseidon,
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [1500]

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"HAICHING,"
Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above
ports TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [1727]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SAMIA,"
Captain Linning, will be despatched for the above
ports TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1719]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

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"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Ollerton, will be despatched for the above
ports TO-DAY 25th inst., at 8 P.M.

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1698]

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Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [1738]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTION 1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Keerick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AJAX	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	IDIOMENEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAKLING	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTONIO	Brit. str.	1 m.	Girard	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	To-day at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOUBANE	Frenstr.	—	L. Maass	MELCHERS & CO.	2nd Aug. at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SCHAENHORST	Ger. str.	—	Sarabet	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd Aug.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BENARTY	Brit. str.	—	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SPAZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Froek	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RHENANIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day at 1 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Bahlo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	4th Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Tomashovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th inst. P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Hause	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	STENTOR	Brit. str.	1 m.	Archibald, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	YANGTZE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dobronz	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 10th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	KENNEBEC	Brit. str.	—		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 14th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	VERONA	Ger. str.	—		SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 16th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	INDIAADE	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 19th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ST. HUGO	Brit. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	VANDALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 21st Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 23rd Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TERMONT	Am. str.	—		SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 24th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 25th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Brit. str.	—		MECHLERS & CO.	On 27th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 29th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	On 29th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CANDIA	Brit. str.	—		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 10th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BOGOR	Dut. str.	—		SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 11th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ESANG	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 12th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MALTA	Brit. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—		MECHLERS & CO.	On 14th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	CLARA JEBSEN	Ger. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 16th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 17th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PROTEUS	Ger. str.	—		MECHLERS & CO.	On 18th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ZAIKO	Brit. str.	—		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	On 19th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 20th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	KANSU	Brit. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 21st Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BENDIXEN	On 22nd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LOONGSAN	Brit. str.	—		OHLA	On 23rd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RUBI	Brit. str.	—		KRABBE	On 24th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—		THORSTENSEN	On 25th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUNGKIAN	Brit. str.	—		C. WILLIS	On 26th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	RONDO	Ger. str.	—		HODGES	On 27th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—			

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AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 25th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 16th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 31st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAT"	On 10th September.
HOMEWARDS.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	On 15th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING"	On 26th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSZE"	On 20th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 26th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON".....	On 7th August.
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"JASON".....	On 3rd September.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS".....	On 26th July.

FOR Freight, apply to	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	[910]
Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.		

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"TEAN".....	On 23rd July.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KANSU".....	On 26th July.
CEBU and ILOILO	"TIENSIN".....	On 30th July.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"SUNGKIAN".....	On 2nd August.
	"TAIYUAN".....	On 2nd August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Tables. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

[11]

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.
The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:

S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INDRAVELLI"	Captain S. Callington.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain G. E. Cox.
S.S. "SIKH"	Captain J. Rowley.
S.S. "INKULA"	Captain Dean.
S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"	Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to

GIRB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

[19]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI.....	2540	A. H. Notley.....	Manila	Sat. 25th July, Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	Manila	Sat. 5th Aug., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

[16]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST)

S.S. "INDEAWADT"

S.S. "SIERRA BLANCA"

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1905.

[1004]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND

VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

E.M.S. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

* EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 Tons Com. R. Archibald, R.N.E. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.

* ATHENIAN"

* EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 Tons Com. E. Bootham, R.N.E. WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.

* TARTAR"

* EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 Tons Com. H. Pybus, R.N.E. WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class

Intermediate on Steamers

240. 242.

Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class Rail

240. 242.

The magnificent TWIN SCREW "EMPEROR" STEAMSHIP passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TAITAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediates" passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

1. E. BROWN, General Agent.

2. Peader S. [unclear]

3] INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

TIENTSIN

"ESANG"

Friday, 28th July, 3 P.M.

* MANILA

"LONGSONG"

Friday, 28th July, 4 P.M.

+ SHANGHAI

"KWONGSANG"

Friday, 28th July, 3 P.M.

SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and SAMARANG

"HOPSANG"

Wednesday, 2nd Aug., 3 P.M.

* SINGAPORE PENANG and CALCUTTA "NAMSANG"

Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo or Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

+ Taking Cargo or Through Bills of Lading to Labai, Datu, Simpona, Tawao, Usukan, Jessiton and Luban.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

[18]

HONGKONG, 25th July, 1905.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamship

"KENNEBEC,"

will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th inst.

For Freight & further information, apply to

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Empress of China, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 11 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The Malta, with the English mail of the 30th June, left Singapore on Friday, the 21st inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at noon. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 30th May, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 21st of June, and for despatch overland on the 28th June.

CANTON Mails for CANTON, SAMSHUI and WUCHOW are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. On Sunday the mail for Macao is closed at 8 a.m.
A mail for MACAO per a.s. Wingchau is closed every week-day at 5 p.m.
Mails for NAMTAO, SANDBE, KONGHOON, KUMCHUH, SAMSHUI, WUCHOW and CANTON are closed every weekday, at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 8 a.m.
No mails are despatched to these places on Saturday evenings, unless previously notified.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR

PER DATE

Hoihow and Haiphong	Tuesday, 25th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Syavut, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Friedrich Wilhelmsen, Harborside, Mattpi, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe &c. India via Thibetan.	Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Registration... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
(Letters posted in all the Pilar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	
Yokohama and Kobe	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Tuesday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Wuhu and Chinkiang	Tuesday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and Baungkok	Tuesday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Anping	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	Wednesday, 26th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Thursday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Tientsin	Thursday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.

TO-DAY.

Performance by Mr. Sandow and his Pupils City Hall, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

24th July

ON PARIS—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 1/10 ^t
	Bank Bills, on demand..... 1/10 ^t
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 1/10 ^t
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 1/10 ^t
	Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 1/10 ^t
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight..... 1/10 ^t
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand..... 237
	Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 249
ON GERMANY—	On demand..... 193
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand..... 46
	Credits, 60 days' sight..... 46
ON ROMANIA—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 140 ^t
	Bank, on demand..... 141
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 140 ^t
	Bank, on demand..... 141
ON SHANGHAI—	Bank, at sight..... 71
	Private, 30 days' sight..... 72
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand..... 62
	On demand—Pesos—92
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand..... 6.6 p.m.
ON BATAVIA—	On demand..... 11.30 a.m.
ON HAIPHONG—	On demand..... 11.30 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand..... 1 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand..... 62
GOING LEAD, 100 fine, per fad..... 55.50	
BAB SILK—per oz..... 27 ^t	

OPIUM.

24th July.

Quotations are— Allow net to 1 cent.
Malwa New..... \$1180 to — per picul.
Malwa Old..... \$1180 to — "
Malwa Older..... \$1180 to — "
Malwa Y. Old..... \$1180 to — "
Persian inequality..... 1029
Persian extra fine..... 1070
Persian..... 1070 to — "
Patna New..... \$1100 to — per chest.
Patna Old..... \$1057 to — "
Bonars New..... \$1057 to — "
Bonars Old..... \$1057 to — "

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL. The C.P.R. str. Empress of China arrived at Shanghai at 3.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd July, and left again at 11 p.m. same day for Hongkong, and is due here at 9 a.m. to-day.

THE ENGLISH MAIL. The P. & O. str. Malta left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow about noon.

THE GERMAN MAIL. The I.G.M. Australian str. Prinz Sigismund left Sydney on Saturday, the 8th July at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 10th August.

The I.G.M. str. Schwerin left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 24th July, at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday, the 1st August.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The O. & O. str. Doric sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 21st July, and may be expected here on the 1st August.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS. The O.S.S. & C.M. str. Achilles left Singapore on the 19th July, at 6 p.m. and is due here to-day at 6 a.m.

The str. Ruyi left Manila on Friday, the 21st July, and is due here this morning.

The C.P.L. str. Athenea arrived at Shanghai at 2 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd July, and left again at midnight same day for Hongkong, and is due here at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The str. Den of Crombie left Singapore on the 22nd July, and is due here on the 27th July.

The H.A.L. str. Athenea left Singapore for this port on the 23rd July, a.m., and may be expected here on the 28th July, a.m.

The J.C.-J. str. Tigrana left Moji via Swatow and Amoy for this port on the 16th July, and may be expected here on the 29th July.

The P. & A. str. Aralia arrived at Yokohama on the 20th July, and is expected here on the 2nd August.

The str. Salomea sailed from New York on the 5th June.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. Tremont sailed from Moji on the 19th July for Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL. June 27th—Bentley, 30th—Achilles, Agincourt, Wittekind, July 4th—Kornblume, Poona, Pyrrhus, Korano, Ichuan, Ocean, Athos, Stuttgart, 7th—Antenor, Canda, Glenury, Macrae, Merionethshire, 11th Socra, Prinz Edel Friedrich, 14th—Armaida Belis, Kintek, Oopack, Ulysses, Indraswala, Freya, Orcester, 18th—Barote, Bengloe, Bantu.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

New and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam Coal in the East is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [1087]

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, JULY 23RD, 1905.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 24th July.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shn.	\$125	\$95, buyers London, 200.
National B. of China	25	\$85, buyers
A. Shandong	63	\$40, sales, x.d.
Bell's Shabobs	128	\$12, 117.5.
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10.
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$84, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$84, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	50	Th. 50, buyers
Hongkong	10	Th. 50, sellers
International	75	Th. 43, buyers
Lau Kong Mow	100	Th. 50, buyers
Soyeeh	500	Th. 160, buyers
Dairy Farm	80	\$17, sellers
Docks and Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	100	Th. 142.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	500	\$88, buyers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$198.
New Ayook Dock	60	\$18, sellers, o.n.
F. H. & H. Wharf	100	Th. 124.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	25	\$20, sellers
O. Island Cement	10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas.	10	\$10, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$16, sellers, x.d.
Do. New	55	\$10, sellers
H. H. L. Thamways	500	\$222.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	50	\$142, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	\$242, sellers
Hongkong Pop. Co.	60	\$132.
Hongkong S. Waterboat	50	\$13, sellers
Insurances—		
Castor	50	\$325.
China Fire	20	\$85, sellers
China Traders	25	\$16, sales
Hongkong Fire	50	\$865, sellers
North China	25	Th. 16, 2.
Union	100	\$70, buyers
Yangtze	800	\$1724.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Co.	100	\$120, buyers
Humphry's Estate	100	\$121, sellers
Do. New	10	\$10, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	30	\$40, sellers
Shanghai Land	50	Th. 124, buyers
West Point Building	50	\$32.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	250	\$490.
Raubs	10/10	56, sellers
Philippine Co.	10	\$94, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	100	\$211, buyers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$20, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	25	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	50	56, sellers
H. Cantor & M.	15	\$204.
Indo-China S.N.C.	20	\$92, sales
Shell Transport Co.	21	28, sellers
Do. Preference	21	18, 10s.
Star Ferry	10	\$34, sellers
Do. New	35	\$28, sellers
Shanghai & Dyeing	50	\$50.
South China M. Port	25	\$211, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	35	\$38.
Do.	33	\$74.
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	10	\$39.
Farwell & Co., Win.	10	\$112, sellers
Watkins	10	\$78, sellers
Watson & Co. A.S.	10	\$121, buyers
United Asbestos	6	\$99, sellers
Do. Founders	10	\$180.
VERNON & SMITH, Brokers.		
HONGKONG TIME TABLE.		
From 25th to the 31st July.		
To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 16 sec.		
HIGH WATER.		
LOW WATER.		
25th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
26th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
27th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
28th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
29th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
30th July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height
31st July	Hongkong Mean Time	Height

25th July

26th July

27th July

28th July

29th July

30th July

31st July

25th July

26th July

27th July